

West Society

SATURDAY MORNING VISITOR.



E. CAMERON & L. J. RITCHIEY.

Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain,

Unaw'd by influence, unbribed by gain.

[EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.]

VOL. IV.

CITY OF WARSAW, MISSOURI, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1848.

NO 23.

Office over the Drug Store, (ENTRANCE FROM THE PUBLIC SQUARE.)

TERMS:

The Saturday Morning Visitor is published once a week, at Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at \$1 per square (of sixteen lines or less) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each continuation. For one square 3 months, \$5—do for six months, \$8—do for 12 months, \$12 00.

Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions required, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year. Advertisers by the year will be confined strictly to their business.

Advertisements announced for \$3 00.

POETICAL.



From Sharp's Magazine.

THE WEDDING DAY.

I am married! I am married!
Weep, ye flitting maids of Cam;
The deed is done; the point is carried—
What a lucky dog I am!
What a pleasant dream my life is!
(Best of dreams, because 'tis true!)
What a charming thing a wife is!
(I almost wish that I had two!)

I'm so glad I fixed on Nancy!
Laura speaks so loud and quick;
Caroline quite took my fancy,
But her oncles are too thick;
Jane should be a hair's breadth shorter,
Helen is a size too small,
Rose, I'm sure, drinks too much porter,
Fanny is too thin and tall.

They all loved me—how intensely,
Maiden ladies only know;
Oh, I pity them immensely,
They have so much to undergo!
Such devotion, such attention,
Waivers, blisses, smiles and tears,
But 'tis hardly fair to mention
All they do, poor little dears!

Nancy's hit the proper medium,
(What the French call *just milieu*),
Who could feel a moment's tedium,
Sportive Nancy, when with you?
Gentle, tender, soft, complying,
Yet not wanting in respect,
On my every glance relying,
Looking up with sweet respect.

How I wooed her, how I pressed her,
By one little word to bless,
On my benighted knees addressed her,
Till the darling whispered "yes";
Half a dozen men of fashion
All rejected for my sake;
To reward her soft compassion,
What a husband I will make!

When she plays I'll turn the leaves, and
When she sings I'll hold the skin,
Soothie her kindly if she grieves, and
If she laughs I'll laugh again;
Read aloud in rammy weather,
Give her up the easy chair,
Never smoke when we're together,
Nor at other women stare.

Every moment play the lover,
Let her have a female friend,
Never sleep when dinner's over,
Make her presents without end;
Pay her bills when she requires it,
Bill her purse with joyful haste,
Cut my hair if she desires it,
(But I know she's too much taste!)

Happy when thrice happy we, love,
Thus to share so bright a fate;
Married life to us shall be, love,
One delightful *fe-te-tel*!
Turn we from the world's caressing,
From its pleasures, pomp and pride,
To enjoy life's dearest blessing,
At our own loved bedside!

Kitchen girls are now termed "ladies of the other parlor." People who grind knives, scissors and razors, "gentlemen of the revolution." Folks that dig chambers termed "profound investigators."

WAKING UP THE WRONG PASSENGER.

A High-way Story of a High Sheriff.

BY FALCONBRIDGE.

The inextinguishable penchant some people have, for poking their nasal prominence into the affairs of others, not unfrequently costs considerably more, upon a fair average, than it comes to, as the following facts would seemingly illustrate.

The high sheriff of an almighty small settlement in Indiana, a hold-over to that tall tale in official duty, from the mere love of petting, knowing the law, and feeling his oats, determined to do his duty to the hilt; and under these circumstances, he hit upon all transgressors of the statutes of his country, with the "dead set" of a postman on a June bug. Fate and an old sorrel horse, with a Yankee wagon stowed with notions, brought an adventurous son of New England out upon the aforesaid high sheriff's beat, and as the sheriff was particularly pandemonium on lawbreakers, and peddlars without license, he no sooner espied a pedlar's wagon, or a Dutchman with a pack, than he would "drop all," and board such craft plim!

For the sake of abbreviation, we shall call the high sheriff Nickem. Nickem one morning, sees an old sorrel, hitched to a "yaller" wagon, coming up the road; so out he sallies, and soon overhauls the wagon and contents.

"Fine mornin'," said Nickem, reining up his nag in front of the pedlar's wagon.

"This pretty fine, I guess, for your wooden canny," said the pedlar.

"What you got to sell,—any thing?" said the sheriff.

"Guess I hev,—a few notions, one sort or other. What'd you like to hev? Got some rale slick raze-shirts, and some prime stoppers (an' arter I guess you want Squire, by look o' yer beard. And here's some rale gemon-wine paste blackin'—make them all even-hide boots o' yourn shine like a dollar."

"Thank you," said Nickem, "I don't use blackin'; grease is better, we allow, on this way. But what's that stuff in the bottles that—is it good to take?" continued he, pointing to a lot of labelled bottles.

"Well, I guess, Squire, it is sort o' good; it's balm o' Columby; good for the har, and cures the colly wabbles; all nation fine stuff for assistin' 'poor human natur', as the poet says, in the affairs of life. An' such stuff for expandin' the ideas, and causin' 'em to flow spontaneously!—Knew a feller once who took a bottle on the 4th of July, an' used scissors; I didn't he make a speck! Dan'l Webster and Henry Clay got ashamed of themselves, and went clear hum! Fact, by golly!"

"What d'ye ask for?" inquired Nickem.

"A dollar a bottle's the price, Squire, but see 'n' its you, guess I'll let you hev it for seven-ty-five cents. Cheap as dirt, ain't it?"

"Well, I reckon I'll take a bottle; that's the change," said Nickem.

"And there's the balm o' Columby,—Haint nothin' else in my line, to-day, Squire," said the composed and vivacious Yankee.

"Believe not, oh! yes, now I think of it, stranger, have you got a license for peddlin' in this State?" said Nickem, coming to business.

"Guess I hev, Squire; may be you'd like to see it?"

"Well, stranger, see 'n' as I'm the high sheriff of this county, I reckon I shall trouble you to show your license."

"Oh! certain, certain, Squire, you can see it; there it is, all fixed up in black and white, nice as wax, ain't it?"

"It's all right, perfectly right," said Nickem, folding up the document and handing it back to the pedlar; and he added, "I don't know, now that I have bought this stuff, that I keer anything about it. I reckon I may as well sell it to you again; what'll you give for it?"

"Oh! I don't know that the darned stuff's any use to me, but see 'n' it's you, Sheriff, guess I'll give you about thirty-seven-and-a-half cents for it, quietly resmelled the trader. The high Sheriff handed over the bottle, and received the change, when the pedlar observed—

"I say, you, guess I've a question to ask just now; how you got a pedlar's license about your town?"

to say, you might as well try to hold a pressed egg, as a live Yankee—Yankee Blade.

THE FIRST QUAKER.

An old American savage, at an inn in New York, met with a gentleman who gave him some liquor, and being rather lively, he began to boast that he could read and write English. The gentleman being willing to indulge him in displaying his knowledge, he began to propose a question, to which the old man consented. He was then asked who was the first person circumcised? The Indian immediately replied, "Father Abraham!" and directly asked the gentleman who was the first quaker? He said it was very uncertain, as the people differed in their sentiments. The Indian, perceiving the gentleman unable to solve the question, put his fingers in his mouth to express his surprise, and told him, Mordecai was the first quaker, for he would not pull off his hat to Haman.

A CUTE CLERK.

We heard an anecdote a few days since, says the Boston Gazette, which it may not be amiss here to relate. A certain tradesman, not a thousands miles from Court street, was continually annoyed by customers coming in and complaining that their bills were incorrect, but, upon referring to his books, he found the items charged as they should be. Upon asking his clerk, after a gentleman had left the store taking a receipted bill with him, he was told that he adopted that course after a long study of human nature. "I have observed that very few men let an error, which it is in their power to correct, especially in dollars and cents, remain long. It worries them, and by that means they call in and a settlement is effected, when if the bill had been sent in all right, they would file it away for future payment. There is some truth in that—though it would not apply to the individual, of whom it was remarked, he never kept a file of paid bills in his life."

How to deal with Beggars.—An Irish proprietor, whose country residence was much frequented by beggars, resolved to establish a test for discriminating between the idle and the industrious, and also obtain some small return for the alms he was in the habit of bestowing. He accordingly added to the pump, by which the upper part of his house was supplied with water, a piece of mechanism, so contrived, that at the end of a certain number of strokes of the pump handle, a penny fell out from an aperture to repay the laborer for his work. This was so arranged that laborers who continued at the work, obtained very nearly the usual daily wages of labor in that part of the country. The effect of the vagabonds, of course, refused this new labor test, but the greater part of the beggars, whose constant tale was that "they could not earn a far day's wages for a fair day's work," after earning a few pence, usually went away cursing the hardness of their task-master.—*Edinburgh's Thoughts on Taxation.*

TEMPERANCE AND SEDIMENT.

A Kentucky roarer declares that since he has signed the teetotal pledge, he has drank the Mississippi water by the gallon.

"Talk to me of a man eating a peck of dirt in a life time," said he, "why, I have only been swallowing the sediment for a month, and am already chuck full of sandbars, snags, rafts islands and sunken flatboats, and was never healthier in my life."

THE MONEY SUNK IN RUM AND TOBACCO IN THE U. STATES.

The amount would startle any one who never entered into the calculation. Let us see.

Suppose out of our now 25,000,000 inhabitants, 3,000,000 of them over age, average ten cents a day in liquor and wine. That would make per day \$300,000; in one month of thirty days \$900,000.—Multiply this by 12, and we have expended by the population of this country for wine and ardent spirits the enormous sum of \$108,000,000, or more than \$4,000,000 for each State—far more than enough to have every boy in the Union well grounded at school in the sciences applicable to agriculture, to road-making, bridge-building, naval architecture of every sort, & in the mechanical principles of all agricultural implements. Yet! either the whiskey which demoralizes, or the tobacco which, in its excessive use, affects the character of the country, if applied to agricultural and mechanical instruction, would, beyond all power of calculation, elevate our character and augment our productive capacity. The calculation is that every day in the city of New York alone, \$10,000 pass off in the tobacco smoke!

By Telegraph for the St. Louis Union.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRITANNIA.

Arrest of the Prince de Joinville.—Anticipated resignation of Lamartine and Ledru Rollin.—The new constitution Democratic Republic.—Capitulation of Peschiera in Italy.—Defeat of 30,000 Austrians.—Troubles in Madrid.—Recent Confederation, &c., &c.

Boston, June 26, p. m.

The Express steamer Buena Vista arrived last night from Halifax in advance of the Britannia. She brings the Britannia's news, which is seven days later, that vessel having sailed from Liverpool on the 10th inst.

FRANCE.

The Prince de Joinville has been arrested at Paris.

Prince Louis Napoleon having been returned to the National Assembly, the government will not dare to molest him.

Paris was tranquil, but the crowd in the city was immense—so numerous that the assemblies have to be dispersed by the National Guards.

The resignation of Lamartine and Ledru Rollin, is now openly spoken of, and suspicions are now entertained that the former as well as the latter was privy to the conspiracy of the 15th May. Considerable a pretext of police, charges Lamartine with having furnished arms to the conspirators. Fears are entertained, lest Sobere, who has been recently elected to fill a vacancy from Paris, may supersede Lamartine in the ministry. The new French Constitution will be Democratic Republic.

A declaration of rights recognizes the right of gratuitous education, employment and assistance by the government.

ITALY.

The news from Italy is of importance. The town of Peschiera, which was reported by the last steamer as being besieged, has capitulated, and is in the hands of the Italian General Charles Albert.

A battle had been fought at Grito, between thirty thousand Austrians and fifteen thousand Piedmontese, in which the former were completely routed, and they are now flying in all directions.

Pope Pius has recovered all his popularity.

SPAIN.

Arrests continue to be made at Madrid. At Cadiz, all the British residents have been compelled to give security for their good conduct.

IRELAND.

The "Repeal Association" and the "Confederation" have fraternized under the title of the "Irish league to agitate constitutional repeal."

The Confederation issued a signed manifesto, couched in language of no less defiance than Mitchell's effusions.

FRANCE.

The Legationists are paving the way for the restoration to the throne, of the Count of Paris, with the Duchess of Orleans as regent. To conciliate Lamartine, Arago, and their party, it is proposed to have a council of regency, composed of Lamartine, Arago, Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale, the latter of whom, it is thought, is now lurking in the neighborhood of Paris.

SPAIN.

The Belgian Minister has also been dismissed from this Court, on the ground that he was implicated in the conspiracy which caused the Queen to change her ministry.

Accounts from Schleswig confirm the capture of two Danish battalions.

The cholera is making fearful ravages in Russia.

Rome was perfectly tranquil. Naples, however, owing to the bitter feeling existing between the soldiers and citizens, was in a state of siege. It is thought that Piedmont and Lombardy will unite, and that the crown will be offered to Charles Albert.

The Emperor of Austria still refuses to return to Vienna.

In England the Chartist meetings are diminishing. The Government is using vigorous measures to suppress them altogether, and with every prospect of success.

Additional Items by the Britannia.—A postscript to the English papers states that at Paris, M. Thiers had been attacked by a mob, that the military had been called out, and finally succeeded in repulsing the rioters.

The Austrian General, Radetzky, had, by some manoeuvre, succeeded in gaining the rear of the Sardinian army, which was forcing its retreat.

The Sikhs had rebelled against the

British in India. Two Commissioners had been killed, and all the English residents of the province of Lahore were being slaughtered.

By Telegraph for the St. Louis Union.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, June 23.

Senate.—Mr. Dodge, of Wisconsin, appeared and took his seat. The rest of the proceedings were unimportant.

House.—The Speaker resumed his chair.

Mr. Hunt submitted a report upon the memorial of the Chicago Convention.

Mr. Goggin, from the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill amending the present law by making postage uniformly five cents when it is pre paid.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

Senate.—A bill to despatch the business of the Supreme Court was passed.

The rest of the day was occupied in the consideration of private bills.

House.—The day was consumed in the consideration of private bills.

WASHINGTON, June 25.

Senate.—In the absence of Mr. Dallas, Mr. Atchison, of Mo., was called temporarily to the Chair.

Messrs. Walker and Dodge, of Wisconsin, then drew lots for the terms which resulted as follows: Mr. Dodge's term will expire in '49, Mr. Walker's in 1854.

Mr. Davis, from the committee of Commerce, reported a bill for the construction of certain Buoys and Lighthouses.

Mr. Borland, from the committee on Public Lands, reported in favor of granting lands for the construction of Whitney's Railroad to the Pacific.

The morning business was then laid aside, and the Oregon bill was taken up and discussed.

Mr. Dix addressed the Senate in support of the principles of the Barn-burners and Van Buren's letter.

Mr. Calhoun has the floor on this question to-morrow.

The Senate then adjourned.

House.—Mr. Featherstone moved to suspend the rules in order that he might move the engrossment of the Post Office bill; the question was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole upon the general appropriation bill.

Mr. Featherstone, having the floor, addressed the House in opposition to the Wilmot Proviso.

Mr. Andrew Stewart addressed the House in reply to an editorial of the Union, denying that Gen. Cass had received extra pay as territorial Governor.

Several other speeches were made, when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, June 27.

Senate.—A resolution to attend in a body the laying of the corner-stone of the Washington Monument was adopted.

The memorial of Miss Dix, praying for an appropriation for the relief of the "Indigent Insane," was referred and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Niles introduced a bill to aid Mr. Whitney in his attempt to build a railroad to the Pacific; on motion, the whole subject was referred to a select committee.

The Senate then laid aside the morning business, and proceeded to the consideration of the Oregon bill. Mr. Bright gave notice that he would move to amend the bill by extending the Missouri Compromise Act. Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate denying the power of Congress to legislate on this question. The subject was then informally laid aside; and on motion of Mr. Atherton, the Post Office bill was taken up and amended. The Senate, however, adjourned without any definite action.

House.—Mr. Newell offered a resolution which was adopted, authorizing an enquiry into the expediency of arming the militia.

Mr. Embree introduced a bill granting land for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the Washakie and Albany railroad, which was referred.

A bill authorizing the extension of the boundary of Texas was passed.

On motion of Mr. Vinton, the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on the general appropriation bill. Several speeches were made, when the committee rose and the House adjourned.

OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE RATIFICATION OF THE TREATY OF PEACE WITH MEXICO.

We publish the following despatch from our commissioners, communicating, in an official form to our Secretary of State, the ratification of the treaty of peace with Mexico.

The Secretary of the Treasury has been fortunate in delaying the opening of the bids for the loan until the 17th June, instead of the 31st May, in hopes of receiving official intelligence of the ratification of the treaty which has now reached us. All doubts are now removed, and the treaty must reach here in a few days most probably with Mr. Sevier.—*Washington.*

CITY OF QUERETARO, }
May 25, 1848, 9 p. m.

Sir:—We have the satisfaction to inform you that we reached this city this afternoon at about 5 o'clock, & that the treaty as amended by the Senate of the United States, passed the Mexican Senate about the hour of our arrival, by a vote of 33 to 5. It having previously passed the House of Deputies, nothing now remains but to exchange the ratifications of the treaty.

At about four leagues from this city we were met by a Mexican escort, under the command of Col. Herrera, and were escorted to a house prepared by the government for our reception. The Minister of Foreign Relations and the Governor of the city called upon us, and accompanied us to dinner, which they had previously ordered. So far as the government is concerned, every facility and honor have been offered us, and Mr. Rosa, the Minister of Foreign Relations, desires us to state that he feels great satisfaction in meeting the ministers of peace from the U. States.

We will write to you again shortly, and more at length, as the courier is on the point of departure.

The city appears to be in a great state of exultation, fire works going off, and bands of music parading in every direction.

We have the honor to be,
Your obedient servants,
A. H. SEVIER,
NATHAN CLIFFORD.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN,
Secretary of State.

Banishment of Louis Philippe.—The New York Courier and Enquirer's telegraphic despatch from London, of May 27th, the day when the Acadia sailed for Boston, contained the following important item of intelligence:

Paris, Friday even'g. May 25, '48.

The proposed decree for the banishment of Louis Philippe and his family, was brought forward to-day in the Assembly. The vote upon it was:

In favor, 632
Against it 62

Majority for banishment, 570

From Yucatan.—The Indians, it is stated, violated the treaty of peace as soon as it was made; and commenced an indiscriminate slaughter. They murder the whites whenever and wherever they can find them. The town of Yucampal had been taken by them, and many inhabitants put to the sword. Nothing but immediate relief from the United States can arrest the carnage.

EXPOSURE TO THE SUN.

There are few points which seem less generally understood, or more clearly proved, than the fact that an exposure to the sun, without exercise sufficient to create free perspiration, will produce illness; and that the same exposure to the sun, with sufficient exercise, will not produce illness. Let any man sleep in the sun, he will awake perspiring, and very ill; perhaps he will die. Let the same man dig in the sun for the same length of time, and he will perspire ten times as much, and be quite well. The fact is, that not only the direct rays of the sun, but the heat of the atmosphere produce abundance of bile, and powerful exercise alone will carry off that bile.

At the close of the examination of the cadets at West Point, the graduating class was addressed by the Hon. Ashbel Smith, of Texas, and Col. A. W. Doniphan, of Missouri. The address of Col. D. was received with great applause.—*Metropolitan.*

Episcopal.—It appears from the Churchman, that there are in the United States twenty-seven bishops, fourteen hundred and four clergymen, and sixty-seven thousand five hundred and fifty communicants.